## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACK-NO NOTICE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do not return relected communications.

ADVENTISEMENTS conserved energy day; alteretisements incorted in the Werrity Herald, Family Hurald, and in the
Carlownia and European Editions.

VE PPLNTING executed soft neutrons, thereprose and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street,—Italian Ope-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- DAMON AND PYTHIAS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWDLY,-TIPPOG SAIS, OR THE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE LADY OF ST. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY .- A PEEP BEHIND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. -Sonce

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon

METROPOLITAN HALL, Jersey Chy.—Budworth Campuill's Minstria-Burlesque on Rarry.

New York, Friday, January 25, 1861.

## The News.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, backed by seven hundred State troops, yesterday morning demanded the surrender of the United States Arsenal at Augusta. At noon the demand was complied with The federal troops saluted their flag and retired. The arsenal, at the time of the surrender, was occupied by a company of United States soldiers who had, it is reported, been sent to Augusta at the solicitation of the citizens, who desired to protect the property from apprehended attack by a

The Louisiana State Convention met on Wednes day, and, after organizing, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee which reported an ordinance of secession yesterday. Entire unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings. The Legislature of Louisiana has endorsed the action of the Governor with refer ence to the capture of the fortifications.

Our Washington despatches state that news had reached there that the Legislature of Kentucky had decided against calling a State Convention. This is considered as equivalent to a declaration against secession.

Ex-President Tyler, the Virginia Commis appointed to wait upon the President and urge the avoidance of a collision with the secessionists, had an interview with Mr. Buchanan yesterday. It is believed that the only danger of a collision rests with the secessionists themselves. If they remain peaceable there will be no trouble.

The Convention of delegates from the great rail road companies, which has been in session at Washington for the past few days, adopted yester day resolutions in favor of the Cristenden compro mise. They subsequently waited upon the Presi dent and had an interchange of sentiments regard ing the crisis.

Messrs. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop A. A. Lawrence, Charles L. Woodbury and E. S. Tobey, the committee appointed by the citizens of Boston to present a memorial, bearing the signaamicable adjustment of the pending difficulties of the nation, arrived in Washington yesterday.

Captain Doubleday, writing from Fort Sumte on the 20th inst., denies the report put in circulation by Charleston papers that disaffection exists among the garrison. He represents the troops as in cheerful spirits, and prepared to defend the fort to the last. He also states that mortars have been placed by the South Carolinians on the land nearest the fort, and that two steamers watched the fort all night on the 19th inst.

In Congress yesterday the Senate passed the bill relative to the Red River raft. The bill gives the assent of Congress to acts passed by the States of Arkansas. Louisiana and Texas in regard to the removal of this raft, and allowing tolls to be collected to defray the expenses. Mr. Crittenden moved to take up his compromise resolutions, bu the republicans, aided by Messrs. Gwin and Latham, refused, by a vote of twenty to twenty six. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was then resumed, and a large number of names was added to the list of corporators, and several amendments were adopted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House the morning hour was consumed in discussing the Post Route bill. The debate on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed, and Messrs. Rust, of Arkansas, and Ferry, of Connecticut, made speeches on the perilous state of the country. In the course of the debate Messrs. Rust and Dunn, of Indiana, had an altercation which created a lively excitement. It is not likely, however, to lead to serious results.

The radical abolitionists of Massachusetts commenced a two days' session at Boston yesterday. A report of the proceedings, which were very noisy and very exciting, may be found in another

part of to day's paper.

Just previous to the sailing of the steamship Montgomery for Savannah yesterday afternoon, a posse of the steamboat squad of police went on board for the purpose of examining the freight put on board by Adams' Express Co. Capt. Berry notified them he was just ready to leave, and to prove the fact to them ordered the fasts to be cut (having been previously singled), at the same time starting the engine shead, when, to avoid a trip to sea, the police hastily scrambled ashore, and the steamer shot out into the North river amid the cheers of the crowd assembled on the dock, who gave three cheers for Capt. Berry and three more for Capt. Fletcher.

The great feature of interest in the Legislature at Albany yesterday was the reception of a message from Governor Morgan, accompanying the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, which appoint four delegates from that State to meet the representatives of such other States as may see fit to send similar delegations, at Washington, on the 4th of February. Governor Morgan urges upon our legislators the propriety and duty of accepting this peace offering from the Old Dominion, and appointing similar representatives, and admonishes them that it is the part of states men and true patriots to leave untried no honorable effort to preserve the peace and oneness of the Union. This message caused considerable debate in both houses, and its further consideration was adjourned to a future day. The discussion on the bill to prevent the aiding of the enemies of the republic was continued and progress reported. - The City Chamberlain bill, as we yesterday predicted, met its death. The discus-

sion in the Assembly lest night on Mr. Robinson's

resolutions shows a complete defeat of the programme of "no compromise," agreed on in the re-publican caucus the other night.

The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax yesterday noon, with fifty-one passengers and upwards of \$1,000,000 in specie. She sailed at three o'clock P. M. for Boston, where she will be

due to-night. The news by the Niagara is two days later than that by the North Briton, and is important. The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of over 82,000,000 francs. The Liverpool Post of the 10th states that a private despatch received in that city makes the startling announcement that the Bank of France was about to suspend specie payment, and that M. Mires, the ancier and contractor for the Turk ish loan, had already stopped for 16,000,000 francs. On the 11th the National Bank of Turin raised its rate to 7 per cent.

The news by the Persia, which arrived at Queenstown on the 12th, caused an advance of one-eighth of a penny in cotton, the market closing with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs

and produce generally dull but steady. The political intelligence by this arrival is not important. Negotiations were progressing in Paris for the abolition of the passport system throughout Europe-a measure strongly favored by the Emperor Napoleon. The Paris correspondent of the London Post states that the policy of the Sardinian government is to avoid war in the spring, and that if it were possible to come to an arrangement for uniting Venetia to Italy there is every disposition on the part of Victor Emanuel and his advisers to renew friendly relations with Austria. It is stated upon good authority that the Austrian force now in Venetia amounts to

something over 300,000 troops.

The mails by the steamship North Briton, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday afternoon

reached this city last night. We have received files of the Rio Janeiro papers to Dec. 8. As is usual in the summer season, some places were suffering severely from drought, and a great deal of misery among the poor country people was the consequence. The Emperor had subscribed \$5,000 for the relief of Bahia, where the suffering is the greatest. From the election returns which had been received from the provinces, it would seem that the government party were likely to have a majority in the new Assem bly. The 2d of December, the Emperor's birthday, was celebrated with great rejoicings, Te Deums, &c., all over the empire. Exchange on London continued at previous rates. The unfavorable news from the European markets had produced a decline in coffee of 250 to 300 reis the arroba. From the 24th of November to Dec. 7 the sales of coffee for exportation to the United States amounted to 53,700 sacks; for other places, 40,000. Total of sales.

By the bark Mendi, from Liberia, we have dates from that republic to Nov. 29. The recaptured Africans taken out by the Star of the Union, to the number of 460, had arrived and were doing well. Four Spaniards, with plenty of money, had landed at Gallinas-supposed to be engaged in the slave trade-and President Benson had sent a government schooner to watch their movements. and had also sent a peremptory demand to certain chiefs, in case any slaves had been sold, to deliver up to him the whole party, Spaniards and slaves. Agriculture in the republic is said to be very pro-

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, are to the 5th inst. The anniversary of Soulonque's downfall was celebrated with great pomp on December 22, on which occasion the Pope's legate delivered an address. The Legislature had voted a budget of \$1,500,000 for the current year-much more than previous allowances. A law had also been passed granting liberal pensions to retiring Presidents and other high ex-officers of State. Markets were doi! and overstocked with all descriptions of goods. Coffee was still held at high rates, and was in demand.

The heavy snow and rain sterms of yesterday have destroyed the skating in the Central Park for a few days, unless a sharp frost should take place and form a new surface. Yesterday the Park was as silent and dreary as on the previous day it had the pond being those employed in the refreshment tents, the police, and one man who was trying to find a ten dollar gold piece he had lost on the ice the previous evening. He did not find it, although engaged for over an hour scraping through a depth

of twelve inches of snow. The Tammany General Committee met last night. A call was issued calling for a meeting on Monday night next to elect delegates to a State Convention at Albany. The remainder of the night was passed in settling contested delegations from the Eighth and Sixteenth wards. In the lobby attendant a free fight took place between two of the rival factions, which amply sustained the well known reputation of Tammany Hall in such af-

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted very little business of importance. A resolution to appoint a committee to attend to the preparation for the celebration of the 129th anniersary of Washington's birthday was laid over. A resolution was presented to the effect that proper accommodation be granted some of our city courts. It was referred to a special committee. Several resolutions and documents were laid or the table, and after the usual routine business the Board adjourned until next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Fire Department to report the number of steam fire engines now in use, the maker and cost of each, and the name of the company now using them; also to ascertain the opinion of the Chief Engineer as to whether any more steamers are needed. A petition for a ferry from the foot of Twelfth street, North river, to Jersey City was referred to the appropriate committee. The presentment of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, recommending that the hasty action of the Board of last year in respect to changes in the occupancy of the court rooms, and which also centures the members of the Common Council, who withhold from the Board of Supervisors the property on the north side of the Park, was referred to a special committee. Mr. Orton offered a rese lution to discharge the special committee to whom was referred a resolution directing the Clerk to advertise for proposals for printing the records of the Board, which was lost, all the democrats voting against it. Mr. Orton stated that he was led to present the resolution in consequence of the recent disclosures made by the Board of Supervisors respecting the printers to the Common Council. A petition was received from John H. Tobite, printer to the Supervisors, offering to do the printing for the Councilmen at one-half the rate now paid. This petition was rejected by the same vote. It is said that this printing affair is a second edition of the Japanese swindle, and it is going to have a complete overhauling on the part of the opposition members of the Board. The President announced the standing committees, after which the Board

adjourned till Thursday. Judge McCunn delivered his first charge to the Grand Jury yesterday in the Court of General Ses sions. After calling their attention to the ordinary topics, he promises to do all in his power to see that our citizens are protected in their rights and privileges. He then alludes to the increase of taxation, and is of the opinion that if our municipal officials were compelled to fulfil their duties honestly, the citizens would be amply compensated for all extra taxation by having a healhy city government. His Honor says the Grand

Jury has more power to compel officials to perform their duties and to suppress crime than any other branch of our judicial system.

No thermometer is a more accurate indicator of atmospheric temperature than our public institutions are of the condition of the poorer classes and the severity of the times. The weekly returns made to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday show that they contain at present the extraordinarily high number of 8,913 persons—another increase during last week of 136. The number admitted since the last return was 1,665, and that discharged, transferred, or who died, was 1,523.

We are indebted to Adams' Express for New Orleans papers three days in advance of the mail The extreme inclemency of the weather yesterday ended to check transactions in some descriptions of pro duce. The foreign news imparted more vitality to the cotton market, which closed at an advance of 1/c. a 1/c. The sales footed up about 3,300 bales, 1,300 of which were closed late in the afternoon. We quote middling uplands at about 12%c. a 12%c. Flour was less active and the market was heavy and lower for some descrip tions. The chief sales were made for export. Wheat was quiet and easier, with moderate sales. Corn, under the pres sure of liberal supplies of new, was heavy and lower, while sales were to a fair extent for export and to the local and Sastern trade. Pork was less buoyant and active; sales of new mess were made at \$17.87 % a \$13, and new prime at \$13 a \$13.25. Sugars were dull; small sales of Cuba, in jobbing lots, were made, with 800 boxes and 1,900 bags on terms stated elsewhere. Coffee was quite steady, with sales of 3,500 bags Rio at 11c. a 13c., and 150 mats Java at 16c. Freights were firm, while engagements were

The Two Great Confederacles-Manifest

Destiny of the North and of the South We published, in yesterday's HERALD, a letter from a distinguished correspondent in New Orleans, which may well arrest attention, at the present stage of the crisis in the country. In the same connection, we reprint, to-day, passages from speeches delivered by Senator Seward, in the course of the late Presidential campaign, indentical in substance, and equally sound in policy, with the utterances of the Southern statesman whose communication we have just laid before the public. Speeches and letter are so alike in moderation of tone, enterprising foresight, and the discretion of their suggestions, that they must commend themselves to the common sense of every intelligent reader. Our correspondent declares that there are "really no discordant interests between the North and the South: that they have every inducement to maintain relations of the strictest amity together; that change should engender no enmity, and the exigencies of national economy involve a peaceable but not a violent transition." After pointing out, in detail, the difference between the state of the republic when our forefathers achieved independence for thirteen sparsely populated colonies, containing only three millions of inhabitants, and its condition now, with thirtyone millions of people, he continues :--

one millions of people, he continues:—

The eagle eyes of the Northern states look northwestward and northward, and behold there an endless expanse of territory, willing, with but a slight display of coyness, to unite its destinies with hers forever. Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, prosperous, flourishing, and needing but to be regrafted on the tree, of which they were once branches, and whose invigorating sap is only wanting to make Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, the expanding rivais of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, belong and must mevitably be one day united with you, in a common body politic. From the Potomac to the north pole, from Cape Cod to Vancouve's land, identity of interest is the inspiration which cannot fail to necomplish a destiny, as manifest as the absorption of Normandy and Calais was of yore by France, and as the unifection of Italy will soon prove, under Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Homogeneity of character; like religious and philanthropic sympathies; similarity in the tenure of property and in the employment of labor; an unconscious blending even of hostile shades of political sentiment, all point towards an autonomy, distinct and perfect, under which the regions from Mason and Bron's line, to the open soa of Dr. Kane, will naturally coalesce, while they must remain in everlasting contrast with the South, with few points of similarity in character, but many ties in trade and commerce.

And respecting the intentions of the South

the writer continues: Can the Southern States amex Mexico with the consent and aid of Massachusetts, Ohio and Vermont—or even of Michigan, Wisconsin and other non-slaveholding States? Remember the strong opposition which the attempts to acquire Cuba have ever encountered at the hands of Northern representatives in Congress. Even the question of Texas convulsed the country, destroyed existing party platforms, and created new and embittered sources of platforms, and created new and embittered sources of political strife. But believing as do the solid minded, enterprising constructors of the great future edifice at the South, that a Central American empire, which shall make of the Gulf of Mexico a lake, and include in its limits every acre of land, every estuary, port and river between the Orinoco and the Potomac, of what avail could Northern joint stock legislation be to us, within the next ten, fifteen or twenty years?

Compare these sentences with the sybil-like prophecies of Senator Seward at St. Paul. H:

I look far off into the Northwest, and see the Russian, as he busily occupies himself in building seaports, and towns, and fortifications, and I can say, "to on; build up your outposts to the Arctic Ocean; they will yet become the outposts of my own country, to extend the civilization of the United States in the Northwest." So I look upon Rupert's land and Canada, and I am able to say, "it is very well; you are building excellent States to be hereafter admitted into the American Indoo." I can look southward and see also the Spanish American republics in the preparatory stage for their reorganization in free, equal and independent members of the United States of America. The institutions which you desire so much to conterve are almost as ephemeral as yourselves.

It is excident, beyond early that, while more

It is evident, beyond cavil, that, while men like Slidell, Davis, Keitt, Rhett, Mason, Benia min and others, have been toiling for years to build up a Southern confederacy, extending from Mason and Dixon's line to the Orinoco; including the Gulf of Mexico as an American lake; and Cuba as a nucleus whence to reopen the African Slave trade, rival statesmen at the North, such as Seward, Wade, Lincoln, Hale, and Sumner, have been mapping out an immease empire this side of the Potomac, to embrace every acre of territory as far as the Arctic Ocean. Both sections have comprehended that, upon commercial developement, sagaciously and wisely fostered, must depend the future presperity and happiness of either. Each has also understood that their respective destinies cannot possibly be accomplished together. Neither has aimed at the extinction of the glories that shine around the liberties of the American continent, but to add new lustre to them, and give them increased extension. They unite in deprecating the violence into which extremists, in South Carolina and the New England States have been hurried, and desire that the farewell which must be spoken between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, should be pronounced in amity, with a full appreciation of past remembrances and of the exigencies which render the continuance of a common government impossible.

Under such circumstances, the most practical course which can be pursued, would be for Mr. Seward himself, than whom no one has more profoundly fathomed the wants of both sections of the republic, to bring forward, at once, such a measure as shall secure the peaceful dissolution of the Union without delay. Let him propose the reference of all questions between North and South to a committee, whose duty it shall be to report as to the best and most prudent means of effecting a separation, and also with regard to the arrangements which a division of our national debt, of the Territories and of federal property, will necessitate The narrow minded fanaticism of turbulent, pernicious agitators, both North and South, would receive from such action on his part a prompt check, and proceedings might be inaugurated, between now and the 4th of March, which would settle the affairs of the two re-

publics upon a firm, sound and enduring waveringly upon the principles enunciated by him in his Western speeches, delivered in the months of September and October last, and actively assist in giving practical effect to his own teachings, and he will be able to claim the enviable title of having laid the corner stones of two majestic friendly empires, whose future grandeur we are now scarcely able to conceive.

This is an age for the successful application of new international as well as philosophical principles. The agitations which commenced in the religious world three centuries ago, were the foundation of the independence of mind which obtained its political development at the time of the French Revolution, and which can never be stayed, in whatever channel the spirit of the age causes them to run. Freedom is all that is needed to enable systems, how diverse soever they may be, to receive their application without interference from one auother, in perfect harmony in their different spheres, and without the remotest danger of collision. The withdrawal of their atlegiance from Great Britain of the thirteen colonies, was regarded by many, at the time, as a fertile source of disaster. What has, however, been the result? While the United States has prospered, England has derived advantages from us in commerce tenfold greater than she could have received, had we continued to be the dependents of the mother country. Our relations are of the most satisfactory nature, and each country respects and rejoices in the welfare of the other. The same end would be produced by a proper solution of the difficulties between the North and the South. Grateful remembrances of the past would remain, and an alliance, offensive and defensive, founded upon mutually advantageous commercial treaties, would bind us

with links of adamant together. Let the Union then be peacefully dissolved. Let the South take its own course, and the North extend itself in the manner which its destiny calls for. Each will need the assistance of the other. Northern troops may yet have to repel invaders of the possessions of slaveholders in Mexico and Venezuela, and our fleets will joyfully aid in dispersing new Spanish armadas on the coast of Cuba. Nor do we doubt the truth of the assurance of our Southern correspondent, that under the walls of Ouebec, and on the banks of the St. Lawrence, legions from Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, will aid us, if required, to secure the fruits of victories or annexation in Canada. No more favorable auspices could exist for the creation of two American confederacies, than those that exist now, and the sooner it happens the better.

PROPOSED RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF CON-RESS.—In the present stage of the revolution at the South, and in view of the hopelessness of anything being done by this Congress to avert the dissolution of the Union, the proposition of Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, is the very best that could be offered. He proposes that every member of Congress resign, and that there be an election immediately to fill their places. The issue would be, "Compromise measures or not, to save the Union from final dissolution," and the people would instruct their representatives.

This is the most expeditious way, if not the only way, of now reaching the question in time. It is notorious that a vast majority of the people of the North are now in favor of the rights of the South. But the republican members of the present Congress are so committed by their speeches and votes against those rights that they will not yield to the change in the mit the question to the people, it is because they are conscious the people are against them and would not send them back to Congress.

Most of the republican members assume that the people decided the question at the Presidential election. But no such question was then put to the people. It is true that Lincoln was elected upon the issue of excluding slavery from the Territories. But he was not elected by a majority of the people, but only by a small minority. The people, therefore, did not decide, for this is a government of majorities. Even if a majority did so decide, their decision would not be binding against the constitution. which is the shield of the minority against the oppression of the majority, and the Supreme Court, the authorized expounder, has declared that slavery has a right to enter the Territories in virtue of the constitution. But since the election the times are entirely changed, and a new state of appalling facts is presented to view. What the people wish to have done, under the changed aspect of affairs, ought to be left to themselves to decide, and members of Congress ought to resign under the circum stances. They have no right to allow the Union to be broken up or to drive the country into

civil war on their own responsibility. The dissolution of Parliament and a new election is the mode always adopted in England in questions of great difficulty, in order to alow the people to pronounce. Shall the people under a republican form of government not have the same privilege enjoyed by the people under a monarchy? The eyes of the America people are now on their representatives in Congress, and woe to them if they allow the Union to be dissolved, or the country to drift into civil war, without giving their constituents the opportunity of declaring their will upon a nestion involving the fate of the nation.

ANOTHER ILLEGAL SRIZURE OF ARMS DES-TINED FOR THE SOUTH .- We published yesterday an account of another illegal seizure of arms by the police of this city on board the schooner Caspian, bound for Savannah. There was no warrant of any Justice, and no authority whatever for this proceeding, any more than there was for that of the previous day. The constitution knows no North or South, and the proceeding is wholly unwarrantable. As the pelice did not act even under the color of law, it becomes a serious question whether they are not indictable for robbery. Certain it is that it was a highhanded outrage, suggestive of the gravest reflections to every well constituted mind. If such acts can be perpetrated with impunity in our midst, then are we in a state of anarchy, and have no laws of any practical value and no administration of ustice. It would seem as if a military despotism were gradually growing up to crush the freedom of the citizen. We find fault with Southern cities for violating the laws of the Union, and yet our municipal authorities violate these very laws in the most

MEETING OF THE EVANGELICAL ANTI-BLAVERY octery.-We published yesterday a report of the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention of evangelical ministers and members of all the religious denominations," held appropriately at "the Church of the Puritans." The object, we are told, was to pray over "the grave aspects of slavery." If, instead of praying about what

es not need their prayers, the condition of happy negroes in servitude under Christian masters, who provide them with food and raiment and shelter, and take care of them in sickness and old age, these philanthropists would only direct their efforts towards the amelioration of the temporal and spiritual condition of the free negroes at the North, to say nothing of the numerous white slaves starving in all our large cities, willing to work, but un able to get anything to do, they might accomplish some good. Our social system of free labor makes no provision for the destitute, and gives the white man no legal right to demand

In consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, owing to these anti-slavery evangelicals, commerce, manufactures, trade and every description of business are injured, and thousands of workingmen are thrown out of employment. They are in far greater need of commiseration than the sleek, well fed, fat negroes of South Carolina or Alabama. But "the aspects of the slavery question are grave" in another sense; for the fanatics of such conventions as that just held in New York have succeeded at last in splitting the Union into two fragments, and perhaps in bringing on a long and bloody civil war. "Grave," indeed!

There is one consolation which may be de rived from the meeting of this Convention, and it is a significant sign of the times. It is this: the meeting was a complete failure; nobody attended. Just as in the case of Helper's lecture, it was "a beggarly account of empty benches." The tide of public opinion has turned at the North. Abolition is at a discount; but we fear the repentance is too long delayed. The people now clearly understand that the anti-slavery agitation is the cause of the dismemberment of the Union, and whatever calamities may follow from it; but they have now only a short time in which to practically exhibit the revolution in favor of the constitution which has taken place at the North since the Presidential election; and it may be that all their efforts to heal the breach are now too late. How often have we warned them of their danger, but in

ACTION OF THE BORDER STATES UPON THE BELL

LIGERENT DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE NORTHERN

LEGISLATURES .- We publish to-day copies of two resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, in response to the "men and money" manifesto of our incorruptible legislators at Albany. The Governor of Virginia has sent a message to the Legislature of that State expressing views similar to those held by the General Assembly of Tennessee; and the State of Kentucky has likewise formally entered a protest against Littlejohn's resolutions. We notice, too, from the tone of the journals all along the border, that the people of Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Virginia and Tennessee are quite unanimous in their feeling against the action of the lobby operators and militis generals of this State. It is not understood there, as it is here, that Littlejohn's resolution was concocted for the purpose of making a little political capital with the extreme black republicans in the rural districts, and that Gene ral Sandford had a similar object in view when he tendered the services of the First division "for any emergency." Littlejohn will never fight with anybody except Hon. Massa Greeley; and Sandford, judging by his magnificent mill tary manœuvres on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, would be too far behind time to hurt anybody. The worthy General is only figuring a little to retain his commissiona bill to legislate him into private life being before the Legislature. The movements of the warlike Kerrigan, who now roars, like Bottom in the play, as gently as a sucking dove, are of as much account as those of Littleiohn, Sandford & Co. In their hearts they all agree with Mr. Lucius Robinson that it will do very well to talk of war, but it is a very different thing to go into battle. So our fellow citizens in the border States need have no fear. We will eat with them, drink with them, and, above all, trade with them. As for going out of our way to fight with them, that is simply an absurdity, gotten up by a few small politicians who wish to take hold of the present disturbed condition of things as means by which they may temporarily emerge from obscurity into that sort of notoriety which is as cheap as it is contemptible.

THE WASHINGTON LOBBY .- It appears that the irrepressible lobby agents at Washington are taking advantage of this crisis to engineer through Congress or the Executive departments some very fat jobs. The Pacific Railroad bill is the monster of the lot; but we have some hopes that it will be swamped from the quarrel started by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, over the list of the corporators. John Wentworth, of Illinois, one of the names incorporated in the bill as it came from the House, did not please Mr. Douglas, and so he contrived to have that offensive name stricken out. Of course, the republicans of the House will put it in again, and before this matter can be adjusted this Congress, we hope, will be too near its end to save the bill. Absurd as the scheme is, under the present condition of the country, this is perhaps the only hope of defeating it, and its demands upon the public treasury and the pockets of the people, of at least one hundred millions of dollars. Let Mr. Douglas hold fast to his objections to Wentworth, and the "Little Giant" may become a great one among the

PROSPECT OF CHEAP SUGAR.—The republican party in Congress threaten to repeal so much of the existing tariff law as imposes a duty of twenty-four per cent on foreign sugars for the benefit of the Louisiana sugar planters. This repeal, too, will be perfectly fair and legitimate with the secession of Louisiana from the Union; and it will be a positive gain to the other States of the confederacy, inasmuch as the effect will be, in New York, for example, a reduction of the prices of sugars to the extent of twenty-four or five per cent. In other words, with the repeal of the sugar duty, seventy-five cents will buy the sugar for which we now pay a dollar. This cheap sugar plan of coercion is much better than war. As a Union movement, we have no objection to of tendering "money" to the general govern-

ENGLAND TO ACKNOWIA DGE THE INDEPEN DENCH OF THE SOUTHERN L'ONPEDERACY .- We have received by telegraph from Toronto. Canada West, the very importan' intelligence that the Toronto Leader, the government paper, of yesterday, declares it is in a position to announce, in the most positive terms, that it is the intention of the English government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy as soon as it is formed. The Canada authorities, in view of the probability of all the British provinces of North America being soon annexed to our Northern States, take a deep interest in our affairs. The information has probably come direct from the English government, in reply to a question put by the Canadian government, which would be naturally anxious to know what part itself should play in the event of a disruption of our confederacy. The answer is that Great Britain will recognise the independence of the South-

This was foreshadowed in Lord Palmerston's peech, which we published yesterday, and any one at all conversant with the history of the British government might have safely arrived at that conclusion long ago. It is a government whose prosperity is founded on trade, and it would sell all the abolitionists of Exeter Hall and New England together for its commercial interests. The rampant republicans who, in refusing to make concessions, depended upon the support of the English government to aid them in the coercion of the South, on account of the anti-slavery sentiment of the English people, will now find themselves as much disappointed as they may hereafter be in the expected insurrection of the slaves. The English government never yet acted against its own interests for a sentiment. It did not foresee the disastrous effects of its abolition of negro slavery in the West Indies; but it is well known that if that measure could now be only undone it would never be carried in the British Parliament. As to any moral or religious scruple about slavery operating in favor of the North with the British government, the idea is ridiculous. The British government, for gain, encouraged and protected the worship of the idol Juggernaut in India, while thousands of votaries were crushed beneath the wheels; and it has friendly relations at this moment with the slave empire of Brazil.

The interests of the British government all lie in the Southern States. There is the cotton upon whose manufacture so many of the English population depend for their lives; and there Great Britain will find her best customers for those articles as well as her other manufactures, which will probably be admitted duty free. Here is the immense bribe held out to the English government, whose conscience is to be found in their pockets; and it is a sufficient reason why it should intimate even now that it will not permit the North to wage war upon the Southern States merely for asserting their indeoendence.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.—It appears that just above Vicksburg, by direction of Gov. Pettus, a battery has been erected, and that every boat halling from north of Mason and Dixon's line is compelled to round to and give an account of itself." This, we think, whatever the specific object may be, is a dangerous experiment on the part of the local authorities of the State of Mississippi. The people of the Northwestern States regard the Mississippi river as a free national highway, their natural commercial outlet to the sea. They also have the will and the power to make good their claim against any attempt and any combination to obstruct the free navigation of said river, or, as Mr. Calhoun called it. "this inland sea." Therefore if the authorities of Mississippi do not wish to invite a collision with the or ten millions of people of the Northern and Northwestern States who are directly interested in the right of way up and down "the Father of Waters," these batteries, which would reduce the lower river to the condition of the Dardanelles, will be abandoned. There can be no such a thing as the control of the Mississippi river by a Southern State or a Southern confederacy. It would be as easy to turn back the mighty stream itself as the trade which nature has declared shall float upon its bosom to

OLD FOSSIL POLITICAL LETTER WRITERS .- In every political crisis, great or small, we have a lot of old political fossils who set to work. might and main, with all the wisdom of the seven wise men of Greece, to save the Union. So it happens that this present fearful crisis of dissolution, revolution and circumlocution has brought out these old fossils, weeping and wailing and expounding the law and the prophets. Thus a Union saving letter has appeared from ex-President Tyler, almost as longwinded as Henry A. Wise; another very doleful has been vouchsafed by ex-President Pierce; another, very flat, by ex-President Fillmore; another by the immortal John Minor Botts: "and the cry is still they come." This basiness of Union saving is somewhat cool on the part of Fillmore and poor Pierce, when we consider that it is to the spoils, corruptions and desperate political tricks at Washington for which they are responsible that we are mainly indebted for these troubles which now afflict the country. Ex-President Van Buren, who practically commenced this work of dissolu tion in 1848, has not yet written a letter on the crisis, being too busy, perhaps, in looking after his potatoes and cabbages. To complete the ex-Presidential schedule, let us have a letter from the Sage of Lindenwald.

AID TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT .- Several of the Northern States-New York and Ohio among the rest-have offered material aid to the federal government, and Mr. Secretary Dix has pointed out a very feasible plan through which the patriotic sentiments of our republican friends can be carried into practical effect. As our readers are aware, the States received some twenty-five years ago the surplus revenue of the government on deposit, without interest, said deposit being reclaimable on demand of Congress. Mr. Dix now suggests that as the government cannot borrow money, except at high rates of interest, the States should restore the funds left in trust to them. The share of New York was about three millions of dollars, which would go a great way towards relieving the federal treasury of its present embarrassments. Will Mr. Speaker Littlejohn, who is very clever at drawing up buncombe resolutions, give us one more, directing the Comptroller of the State to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Cisco, United States Sub-Treasurer, for this small amount? That would be the very best method ment. As for the "men," they will be forth-